In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

No. 15,984 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1943 Price 15 Sen

PREMIER GREETS HITLER ON FEAT OF SAVING DUCE

Congratulatory Message Conveyed By Oshima On September 15

FUEHRER REPLIES

Stahmer Also Transmits Expression of Thanks to Tojo From Mussolini

The Board of Information on Thursday afternoon revealed that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo had sent through Ambassador Lieutenant General Hiroshi Oshima on September 15 a congratulatory message to Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler in connection with the rescue by German soldiers of Il Duce Mussolini and that a reply of thanks had been received by the Prime Minister on September 22 from the Fuehrer through Ambassador H. G. Stahmer.

The statement issued by the Board of Information at 5 p.m. on Thursday also disclosed that Mr Mussolini's expression of thanks to Prime Minister Tojo was verbably transmitted by Ambassador Stahmer.

The Il Duce, it will be recalled, was rescued from captivity in an almost inaccessible mountain fastness of the Gran Sasso by a German rescue squad using an autogiro.

Following is the statement of the Board of Information:

"Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, upon receiving the report of the rescue of Mr. Benito Mussolini by German soldiers, sent through Ambassador Oshima in Berlin a congratulatory message to the Fuehrer, Mr. Adolph Hitler, on September 15 to which the latter sent a reply in appreciation through Ambassador Stahmer in Tokyo on the 22nd.

"The messages exchanged between the Prime Minister and the Fuehrer are as follows:

Message of Prime Minister Tojo

'Upon hearing the report of the rescue of Il Duce, I wish to express to Your Excellency my hearty congratulation and, at the same time, to pay my deep respect for Your Excellency's efforts and the courageous action of your soldiers in carrying out that purpose.

'I shall feel honoured if my felicitation is conveyed by Your Excellency to Il Duce.'

Reply of the Fuehrer

'I have been greatly delighted to receive from Your Excellency a friendly message of congratulation upon the liberation of Il Duce by the German soldiers and wish to tender my heartfelt thanks.'

Thanks From Mr. Mussolini

'Mr. Mussolini's expression of thanks to Prime Minister Tojo was transmitted verbally by Ambassador Stahmer.'

50,600 YANKS DISPATCHED OVERSEAS IN SEPTEMBER

70,000 New Draftees Required Every Month to Maintain Strength, Says Marshall

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—The United States army has dispatched 50,600 soldiers overseas during September alone, and it is extremely urgent that 70,000 new draftees be taken every month in order to maintain the numerical strength of the American army, declared General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army General Staff, to the joint Army Committee of Congress today.

Marshall explained that of the 50,600 American troops dispatched abroad this month, 5,000 are stationed in the British Isles. This was necessitated, he said, not to increase the number of American soldiers in Britain, but to maintain the numerical roster of the American forces there.

He also disclosed that 50,000 of the aforementioned troops are men with technical knowledge and skilled signallers, and the remaining 600 are fliers trained to operate bombers.

Last Rites Conducted For Umetaro Suzuki; High Decoration Given

Funeral services for the late Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, internationally-famed authority on biochemistry, who died on September 20, were solemnized at the Aoyama Funeral Hall on Thursday afternoon. Viscount Masatoshi Okochi, president of the Institute for Physical and Chemical Research, was chairman of the funeral committee. Posthumous honors were invested on the deceased in the shape of the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, it was announced the same day.

ARMY CONSCRIPTION IN TAIWAN ADOPTED

Gen. Tojo Gives Detail at Cabinet Meeting; System Effective 1945; Amau Issues Statement

The prospective enforcement of the military conscription system in Taiwan was adopted at Thursday's Cabinet meeting following a detailed explanation of the subject by Prime Minister and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo. An official statement concerning this epochal measure was announced by the Board of Information at 4:30 p.m. the same day together with a statement given out by President Eiji Amau of the same Board.

A joint statement concerning the same measure was issued by the Headquarters of the Taiwan Army, Takao Naval Defense Headquarters and the Government-General of Taiwan. The statement follows:

"The Japanese Government on September 23 decided to enforce the military conscription system for the Japanese compatriots in the Island of Taiwan and to make necessary preparations so as to enable that Government to enlist them commencing the 20th year of Showa."

In this connection, Governor-General Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa of Taiwan issued a statement the same day in connection with the prospective enforcement of the military conscription system. Lieutenant-General Rikichi Ando, Commander of the Taiwan Army, also issued a statement the same day, both emphasizing the great honors bestowed on the Taiwan residents at large.

Board Issues Statement

The Board of Information announcement follows:

"At the Cabinet meeting today, a decision was made concerning the enforcement of the conscription system for the compatriots in Taiwan and pushing preparations to make it possible to effect enlistment starting the 20th year of Showa."

President Amau's statement follows:

"It is full of significance and a matter for congratulation that it has been decided by the Cabinet to enforce the conscription system for the compatriots in Taiwan and push preparations to make it possible to effect enlistment beginning the 20th year of Showa. The people of the Empire, as the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor, have all of them gladly offered their lives in supporting the Imperial policy and broadening the foundation of the Imperial Rule.

"At the time when the 100,000,000 compatriots, in a body are pushing the sacred work of annihilating America and Britain and constructing Greater East Asia, the compatriots in Taiwan have showed remarkable enthusiasm over the special Army and Navy Volunteer System established some time ago. Not only the result is such as can be regarded as satisfactory, but great are the services rendered by them who serving the forces as volunteer corps, corps for service to the State, interpreters, and coolies in a year and half of the War of Greater East Asia have showed devotion in service to the country under severe artillery and bombing attacks and contributed directly to the operation of the forces.

"During the interval no small number of casualties in killed has been suffered by them. But their spirit is higher and they are meeting the still greater needs of the forces. The patriotic order of these

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Ever a Menace to the Enemy

An Imperial Navy submarine leaves a Japanese base in the Northern waters amidst the enthusiastic send-off of comrades to scour the bleak seas for enemy craft. (Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Brilliant Feat Revealed

Lone Nippon Submarine Steals Its Way Into Enemy Infested Waters of Attu Harbor and Blasts Three Foe Warships

The brilliant feat accomplished by the crew of Submarine XX, under the late Commander Kiku Inoue, in the course of the naval warfare in waters near Attu Island against an enemy squadron composed of aircraft-carriers, battleships, cruisers and destroyers, has made a deep impression on all Japanese because of their peerless bravery and indomitable fighting spirit.

On May 12 "Igo" Submarine XX, on discovering the plan of the American squadron to attack Attu Island, immediately dispatched a wireless stating, "We are setting out on an attack on the enemy squadron." Forthwith it dashed into the enemy squadron in the midst of depth charges. Although completely surrounded by the enemy vessels and continually attacked, it continued its offensive for two days and sank, or damaged, one B-class cruiser, heavily damaged one battleship and considerably damaged one unidentified vessel. In the face of all conceivable adversities and dangers, the crew discharged their respective duties up to the last movement of the sinking of their ship. Their valiant achievements both dismayed the enemy and accorded a strong spiritual support to the heroes on Attu Island, even after their ship had sunk. Thus they lived up to the sacred prestige of the invincible Japanese undersea craft.

An XX Navy Staff officer gave the following explanation regarding the actual warfare engaged in by Submarine XX:

"On May 12 an enemy squadron composed of aircraft-carriers, battle-cruisers and destroyers approached Attu Island, escorting convoyed transports. Submarine XX which was then navigating under-water engaged in a special task in the northern waters, was immediately ordered to commence action. The crew members, upon receiving the order, no doubt were overjoyed as a wireless message, 'We will be off this minute to assault the enemy vessels,' was dispatched by them immediately.

"The enemy convoy entered Chichagov Bay. Submarine XX stole through the net work of the enemy defense force and attacked an enemy warship availing itself of the thick fog. Presently two columns of water were seen, through the veil of fog rising in the air by the Land Unit on Attu Island. This was at 1:30 p.m. on May 13. Evidently two torpedoes discharged by the submarine had hit the destroyer square in the hull. The consternation of the enemy squadron was clearly visible from the land. The cruisers began moving in circles and discharged explosives at the submarine.

"On the same day, at 6:30 p.m., an unidentified vessel began spouting black rolls of smoke, and flames became visible at around 2 p.m. The entire area being shrouded in a dense fog the visibility was very poor. Nothing definite could therefore be seen, but the gallant attack of the submarine on the enemy squadron greatly encouraged the unit on the Island.

"In the face of fierce enemy fire, on the following day Submarine XX launched three attacks on the enemy naval force around Chichagov Bay. On May 14, at 10:30 a.m., an enemy B-class destroyer was either heavily hit or sunk, the two columns of water rising higher than its most attesting to the fact that the torpedoes had found their mark.

"After two days of glorious combat against a numerically superior enemy force Submarine XX was fatally damaged, and Captain Inoue and his men shared the fate of their beloved vessel. Their souls, together with those of the 2,000 heroes under the late Lieutenant-General Yasuyo Yamazaki, will guard Attu Island forever," the XX navy staff members concluded.

The late Captain Inoue was born in Mino-mura, Hiroshima Prefecture, in 1902 and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1923. After this he went through the Artillery School and the Torpedo School, and then enrolled at the Submarine School. Upon graduation he was appointed to the post of Commander of a submarine. With the outbreak of the China Affair he distinguished himself in the naval operations around Hainan Island for which he was granted the Fourth Class Order of the Rising Sun. At the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, he participated in the attack on Hawaii and distinguished himself in the successive naval operations in the South Pacific. He was next transferred to the North Pacific, where he again conducted daring maneuvers. In December last year he was promoted to the rank of Commander. By nature the late Commander Inoue was daring and frank, but he could also be cautious and thorough. He was truly a typical officer of the Japanese Navy.

Mrs. Tomiko Inoue, the widow of the late Commander Inoue, who is bravely keeping up her household in Kure with her four children recalls her impression of her late husband at her home in Higashi Atago-cho.

The following is Mrs. Inoue's recollection of her husband:

"I had expected right along that this would happen, because my husband always said before he went to the front that he had nothing to worry about us after his death. His sole concern was how and where to seek his end as a warrior.

"It was his habit to remark that he did not wish to die dishonorably, but that it was difficult to die like a warrior. When he was about to leave for the front, he had said, 'There is life in death. I will go with a smile,' and he left with a light heart.

"There is nothing that we can especially call his will, but in the letters which he sent from the front he had always admonished me to do my best to bring up the children uprightly and strong. And I am always thinking that I will observe his advice and live in the faith of serving my country even unto the seventh life.

"I believe that that is the way to perpetuate the significance of the death of my husband who fell into the northern sea as foundation stone."

Today's Press Comments

Friday, September 24, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

Strengthened Labor Mobilization

SANGYO KEIZAI—The various items of the program for strengthening the internal structure of the nation are to be worked out in detail by the Ministries concerned. The Welfare Ministry's announcement dealt with the prohibition of employment of male workers between 14 and 40 in the 17 designated vocations and with the mobilization of women for increased labor supply. On the basis of the amended Labor Adjustment Ordinance of July 8, the employment of able-bodied and vigorous males in simple routine work, light commercial occupations or callings connected with amusement or hosting are to be prohibited so that they may be at the disposal of the industries important for increasing the fighting strength of the nation.

In regard to the mobilization of women to supplement the labor supply, the Government had been reluctant to use legal compulsion to drive women to work in spite of of strong recommendations from certain quarters that the labor supplemented with woman labor, out of regard for the traditional family system of the nation and the characteristics of Japanese women. Thus the new program is not intended as legal compulsion but since male office assistants at Government offices, banks and private companies, cash accountants, errand boys, salesmen, canvassers, bill-collectors, telephone operators and the other workers in comparatively simple and less arduous occupations are to be transferred to the more important industries, they must be replaced by males of over 40 or women. Thus the employment of women cannot but be greatly promoted by the program.

With regard to occupations where the employment of males is prohibited, a period of grace is provided during which the occupation guidance offices will help to find the substitutes for men who are to leave the service. With regard to the mobilization of female labor, women will be made to form corps for service to the state according to schools or neighborhood associations. These groups will be so organized that the members will be able to serve the State for a protracted period. The regulations have provision for all measures necessary to increase the welfare of the members, improve their discipline, and promote their physical welfare. It must be remembered that it is not in order to

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PRESIDENT WANG VISITS TOKYO FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH TOJO AND OTHERS

Returned to Nanking on September 23 after One-Day Stay

ANNOUNCED THURSDAY

Purpose of Trip Was to Render Still Closer Sino-Japanese Relations

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China came to Tokyo on September 22 and after concluding a frank exchange of opinions with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other leaders of the Government to effect still closer the relations between Japan and China returned to Nanking on September 23, according to an announcement issued by the Board of Information at 6:30 p.m. on Thursday.

While in Tokyo Mr. Wang, in his capacity as President of the National Government, paid a visit to the Imperial Palace, the announcement said.

President Wang was accompanied by a suite including Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, the announcement added.

The announcement follows:

"The President of the National Government of the Republic of China and concurrently President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, accompanied by a suite including Mr. Chen Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan, came to Tokyo on September 22 with the view to engagaging in talks with the leaders of Japan to render still closer the relations of cooperation and concerted effort between Japan and China.

"Having concluded a frank exchange of opinions with Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo and other leaders of the Government in addition to paying a visit to the Imperial Palace in his capacity as President of the National Government, Mr. Wang, with his suite, left Tokyo and returned to Nanking on the 23rd."

1 Transport, 1 Torpedo Boat Of Foe Damaged Near Lae

Japanese Seaplane Units Attack Convoy Cruising In New Guinea Waters; Navy Airmen Shoot Down 3 Foe's Planes Over Kei Island

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 23.—While on patrol duty over the waters near Lae in New Guinea at dawn Monday, seaplane units of the Imperial Navy discovering an enemy convoy and a horde of enemy torpedo boats immediately launched an attack and damaged one transport as well as a torpedo boat. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

Foe's Positions Pounded

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 23.—An Imperial Navy Air Unit attacked enemy positions at Buna in New Guinea before daybreak yesterday and, braving the furious enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, bombed and set ablaze three unloading stations, every plane returning safely to its base.

Another unit, also before daybreak yesterday, bombed and wrought much destruction on enemy positions in the Buss River basin northeast of Lae and Gabmatung northwest of Lae. As it was still dark the exact results could not be ascertained. The Japanese received no damage.

3 Raiders Downed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC, September 23.—Fighter planes of the Japanese Navy attacked nine four-motored Consolidated B-24's of the American Air Force which raided on the Kei Islands on Tuesday afternoon and shot down three of them. The rest of the enemy planes fled. Only three Japanese planes sustained hits.

Yehhsien Base Bombed

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 22.—Japanese Army "Wild Eagles" are utilizing the prevailing fine weather and are relentlessly pounding the bases of the American air units in China.

On September 20, the Army airmen demolished numerous enemy planes on the ground and in aerial engagements at Kunming and again on the folowing day, blasted the enemy installations at Yehhsien in Hunan Province as well as at Hsiaokwan in Kwangtung Province.

The "Wild Eagles" that raided Yehhsien at 5:44 p.m. yesterday concentrated their attack on the railway station there, destroying the depot, two warehouses and 12 freight cars.

At 5:40 p.m., another unit bombed Hsiaokwan blasting freight cars and the military installations located in the northern portion of the city.

All planes of both Units returned safely from their successful raids.

Hanyung, Hsiaokwan Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 22.—Air Units of the Japanese Army in China on Wednesday at 7:57 a.m. again raided Nanyung, advance base in Kwangtung Province of the American Air Force in China, and demolished the military facilities in the western section of the city.

At 8 a.m., a separate Japanese Air Unit following up the raid of the day before, hit Hsiaokwan in Kwangtung Province, the enemy's 7th War Zone supply base on the Canton-Hankow Railway, and caused flames to shoot out from three points. All the Japanese planes returned safely.

The airfield at Nanyung has been hit frequently by the Japanese Air Units during September and has been put out of commission.

U.S. Installation Bombed

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—A combined fighter-bomber formation of the Japanese Air Forces inflicted damage on an important installation of the United States 14th Air Squadron which is under the command of Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, the Headquarters of the United States Air Forces in India and China announced today, according to a report from Chungking.

MOUNTBATTEN POST CHAFES MACARTHUR

Anglo-U.S. Conflict Over Command Looms Once More With Yanks Dissatisfied

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 23.—A note of displeasure was evidenced in a statement issued by General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, in Melbourne on Tuesday, who appears to be irked by the recent appointment of Admiral Louis Mountbatten, as the Commander-in-Chief, of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeastern Asia.

General MacArthur declared as follows: "It makes very little difference whether I or anyone else, wields the weapon, as long as the cause for which our beloved country fights for ends in victory. No matter how subordinate a role, I hope to play it manfully."

"My strategic conception for the Pacific theater of war which I outlined after the Papuan campaign and since then consistently advocated and contemplated, is employing massive strokes against only main strategic objectives, utilizing surprise air and ground striking power supported and assisted by the navy."

Explains His Strategy

"This is the very opposite of to what is termed an island-to-island hopping, which is a gradual pushing back of the enemy by direct frontal pressure with the consequent heavy casualties which it will certainly involve. Key points, of course must be taken, but such a choice will obviate the need for storming in a mass, islands now in

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CHUNGKING JOURNAL UPBRAIDS OPTIMISM

Avers Anti-Axis Victory Would Not Mean Glory for Chiang-Ruled China

Domei

CANTON, September 23.—Pointing out that the victory of the anti-Axis camp would not necessarily mean a victory for Chungking, the Ta Kung Pao, organ of the Chungking Government, in its recent issue sounds a warning against the undue optimism on the part of the people of Chiang-ruled China.

Recent developments on the European Front and the counter-offensive activities of the United States in the Southwestern Pacific and the secession of rebel Italy from the Axis camp have caused more or less excitement to Chungking and the tottering regime is making the most of them to bolster the sagging morale of the people under it but the press is showing itself less gullible than the authorities are supposing it to be, for caution against premature optimism is being sounded by some of the journals.

A recent issue of the Ta Kung Pao, reflecting this sentiment, ran an article entitled: "Caution Against Optimism," in the following vein:

"The unconditional surrender of the Badoglio Government has caused much excitement among us but it would be frivolous to think that it would immediately lead to victory.

"Italy, in the first place, was the weakest nation among the Axis Powers, while Japan and Germany, although being subjected to counter-attacks on the Southwestern

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FOE PLANS USING CHIANG, INDIAN TROOPS IN BURMA

Chungking Forces Said Receiving Training From U.S. Officers in India

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Anti-Axis camps are bombastically promising the recapture of Burma and are fervently pushing military preparations toward this end. Indications point that the anti-Axis strategists are still planning to use Indian and Chungking troops at the fronts.

Reports disclose that approximately a whole division of Chungking soldiers are undergoing rigorous training in India for a Burmese counter-offensive.

Dispatches from New Delhi report that several regiments of the Chungking forces have been dispatched to India recently to receive drills from American officers. These troops are said to be undergoing gruelling training in advancing over difficult terrain by crawling on all fours to the manipulation of American-made guns and wireless apparatus.

Decoux Tours Cochin-China

Domei

SAIGON, September 22.—Governor-General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux of French Indo-China, who is touring the rice-producing area in Cochin-China visited Canto, the rice distribution center on the Mekong Delta yesterday. He spoke to a large group of Annamese and local Government officials at the Marshal Petain Stadium and requested their cooperation on various problems concerning rice production.

NOTICE

On the occasion of Shuki-Korei-Sai (Autumn Equinoctial Festival) a national holiday, today, there will be no Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.

AID LACK ACCOUNTS FOR FOE'S IDLENESS

Chang Tells Foreign Scribes Chungking Displeased With U.S., British Promise

Domei

CANTON, September 23.—Foreign correspondents were told by Chang Tao-fan, Publicity Minister of Chungking, yesterday that if the Chungking army is inactive it is because American and British aid is not coming, according to a Chungking broadcast.

Chang opened the interview with remarks in which he insisted that the United States and Britain should show grave concern about re-opening the Burma Route.

Some correspondents drew Chang's attention to the lack of vitality displayed by the Chungking army, and made caustic remarks about it.

Chang's prompt reply was: "Pending positive American and British aid, all that Chungking has to do is perform its duty." He meant to convey to the newspapermen that Chungking is highly displeased with the attitude of America and Britain in which there is no bit of sincerity.

Chang's explanations of the inactive phase of the Chungking army were:

"In the present phase of the war where it has developed into a long-term struggle, all expectations of large-scale operations are bound to be disappointed.

"The Japanese Army has further strengthened the defense of its lines, and a direct consequence of this is that there is no chance for Chungking to start a counter-offensive. This is why there is no activity in the war situation.

"Certainly Chungking will assume the offensive when it has perfected the structure enabling it to go into activity. Chungking needs the aid of anti-Axis countries urgently. Pending such aid, Chungking has but to perform its duty."

Army Conscription In Taiwan Adopted

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compatriots of ours in Taiwan has been recognized as equal to the task of assuming the heavy responsibility of defending the country, and today it was decided at the Cabinet meeting to set about the work of preparing for the enforcement of the conscription system in Taiwan.

Looking back on the 50 years of rule in Taiwan, and remembering the phenomenal progress made in the work of extending the influence of the Imperial administration which has led to the present stage where it has been decided to enforce the conscription system, I find myself filled with trepidation at the August Imperial Virtues.

Urges Strong Unity

"The war situation is increasing in intensity and severity every moment. It is time for the 100,000,000 of the Empire to become of one mind and one body and forge ahead toward the direct defense of the country and the increase and strengthening of production. When the conscription system is enforced in Taiwan our compatriots in Chosen and Taiwan will be bearing the glorious liability to compulsory military service and I have a firm conviction that all of them will be able to become the shield of the Sovereign and perform the great function of guarding and maintaining the Empire, and that the administration of Chosen and Taiwan will enter upon a new stage where it will make a phenomenal development, while there will be a new factor at work in the defense of the country.

"The present war situation is extremely grave, and I feel that our compatriots in overseas territories are bound to become fully aware of the gravity of their responsibility, to endeavor to train themselves as the subjects of the Empire.

"I also feel that our compatriots in Japan Proper will trust and love them as subjects of His Majesty the Emperor and also as comrades-in-arms and achieve the state of oneness of the subjects of the Empire, and make a greater display of Imperial power, thereby responding to the boundless Imperial benevolence and setting the Imperial Mind at ease."

Peers to Comfort Soldiers

The House of Peers on Thursday decided to send parties to China to inquire after the conditions of the Japanese Forces there. The mission to North China will be headed by Count Saneaya Hashimoto, that to Central China by Viscount Jiro Hatano, and that to South China by Baron Yoshitoshi Seki.

Graduation Exercises Held

Graduation exercises of the Otsu Army Youth Aviation School were held on Thursday in the presence of Lieutenant-General Saburo Endo on behalf of Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of Army Aviation. Gifts were awarded to honor graduates.

Possibilities of Counter-Drives By Enemies in East Asia Studied

Analysis of Situation Shows America and Britain Neither Prepared Nor Has Strength to Launch Decisive Action in East Asia

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 21.—The surrender of the Badoglio regime has brought about a new phase in the European war situation. It cannot but produce a direct effect on the war situation in East Asia.

British Prime Minister Churchill, after a prolonged stay in America during which he attended the Quebec conference, returned to Britain at the time American Navy Secretary Knox came to Britain. Anglo-American talks are now going on in London as a continuation of the Washington conference between America and Britain. There is no doubt that these talks are centered on measures for meeting the new European situation and plans for counter-offensive operations in East Asia.

Light on the question of the direction in which America and Britain are planning to strike in East Asia is shed by military experts in neutral countries. There is the question of the naval strength America and Britain can hope to employ in a counter-offensive against Japan. President Roosevelt, First Lord of the Admiralty Alexander, and American Navy Secretary Knox have lately talked boastingly about the possibility of concentrating the American and British fleets in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean as a consequence of the surrender of the Badoglio regime.

The British fleet continues to be tied up by the German navy in waters around the British mainland. The menace of German submarines is not at an end yet. There is a possibility that the fighting over the sealanes in the Atlantic will increase in severity. These facts suggest to neutral military experts that it will be impossible for Britain to send more than half of its fleet to the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. These experts agree that Britain can send a portion of the fleet it maintains in the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean. The lighter of the vessels would have to stay in the Mediterranean where they are needed. There is no excluding the possibility that the British fleet in India will be strengthened, or that some British vessels will be sent to cooperate with the American fleet in Australian waters.

May Try Surprise Attacks

The anti-Axis camp would have Lord Louis Mountabatten lead an attack on Burma by sea and land when the British fleet in India is strengthened. It is possible that in order just to check Japan or see the extent to which Japan is prepared, the anti-Axis forces will make surprise attacks on the Andaman Islands and on the coast of Sumatra. It is patent that the British fleet in India is not strong enough to give battle to the Japanese fleet in this area. As for the surprise attacks, the British fleet in India is without the aircraft carriers necessary to carry them out. If this British fleet in India should attempt to challenge the Japanese fleet to a battle or make surprise attacks on Sumatra or Malai it would be welcome to Japan. Britain is supposed not to be forgetful of the bitter experience of the might of the Japanese fleet which sank the Repulse and the Prince of Wales. Common sense suggests that Britain will see that its strengthened fleet in India is occupied with giving protection from the sea to land operations against Burma and that it will use every care in avoiding large fleet operations against the coast of Sumatra and Maai.

Sir Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, has very recently told the world that the Anglo-Indian Army had reached a strength of 1,000,000 men. An important fact about this Anglo-Indian Army is that more than three fourths of it are Indians whom Britain knows it cannot trust politically. An unconfirmed report has it that by the fall of this year Mountbatten will have under him an army of 350,000 men made up of American, British, and Chungking forces.

As for the anti-Axis air strength in East Asia, official statements by anti-Axis countries show that it consists of an American air corps under Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault in China, two in India, one American and the other British, and American-Australian air units in Australia and New Guinea. It is no secret that there has been a gradual increase in the number of planes maintained by America and Britain in these areas ever since the anti-Axis defeat at Arakan last spring. Brigadier-General Olds, who has replaced Hayes as commander of the American air force against Burma, has told of intensifying the air attacks on Burma in advance of the winter offensive against Burma and of bolstering the American air force in Chungking. Anyway, when the wet season is over, Burma is bound to become one of the most important fields of battle.

The fact is that so long as the Soviet Union sticks to the policy of neutrality in the East, there is no way open to the anti-Axis forces to make an air attack on Japan except from the Chinese mainland. The anti-Axis countries have got to retake the Burma Route if they hope to strengthen the American air force in Chungking. There is another reason why they must be quick to help bolster the defense of Chungking. America and Britain are bluntly told by Chungking that unless aid is forthcoming it will have to surrender to Japan.

But it is hard to think that America and Britain will throw all their forces in East Asia into an attack against Burma. There is increasing reason for believing that the British forces will assume the offensive in the Indian Ocean or organize surprise attack parties to operate in Asia and that waters of the Southwest Pacific area will be placed under American surprise attack parties. The underlying idea of these plans seems to be to bring about a division of Japan's armed strength between two major fields of battle. It is America and Britain that would be puzzling over the feebleness of their strength in each war zone. Even in the air America and Britain are still unable to concentrate forces in the Pacific or the Indian Ocean. This can be explained by the fact that considerable American and British air forces are tied up in Europe where their protection is needed by the anti-Axis ground forces to the extent suggested by their lack of experience of such protection, and that even on the admission of President Roosevelt there has lately been a substantial increase in German resistance in the air with the result that the losses of the anti-Axis air force in Europe are rapidly increasing.

As for a real offensive by the American navy in East Asia, it will not be possible until the shipbuilding program in America is completed which will not be before the end of next year or beginning of 1945. The American fleet is bottled up in Solomons waters where it is incurring no end of damage. Military experts, scrutinizing anti-Axis strategy in Asia, are apt to think that there are two objects in it. One is to march into Burma and Malai or advance on the Philippines by way of New Britain and New Guinea. The motive in either action is to cut Japan off from southern waters. The other object is to advance against Timor Island, establish contact with Java, attack Wake Island, and then advance on naval bases in waters near Japan or attack Chishima. The motive is to strengthen the guerilla warfare against Japan's communication lines.

Factors for Success

In order for the anti-Axis camp to succeed in the offensive against Japan it has to triumph over Japan's combined army, navy and air forces. It has to be possessed of a much stronger air force, apart from other forces, and a greater transportation power if it wants to get near to important bases of the Japanese Forces. The anti-Axis forces have for some time been exaggerating the local superiority of their ground air strength in waters of the Pacific area.

Apart from India, they lack ground bases from which they can attack the Japanese positions. Neither have they the necessary aircraft carriers.

President Roosevelt has boastingly said that one of the consequences of the liberation of the Mediterranean would be that the gap in the anti-Axis navy between Ceylon Island and West Australia would be filled up through strengthening the British fleet. Responding to this, a section of anti-Axis strategists insisted that daring landing operations should be carried out on a part of the old Netherlands East Indies, and dreamt of the organization of a combined American and British fleet to cover these operations. It is unthinkable that they should be ignorant of the fact that if these operations were carried out, the forces attempting them without military and naval bases, would be sure of falling easy prey to the Japanese Forces. The British fleet in the Indian Ocean has to be where it is for use in an attack on Burma. If the American fleet were moved from the Southwest Pacific the Southwest Pacific route would be exposed to danger.

Impracticability Seen

All this will show the impracticability of the plan of a combined American and British fleet to cover landing operations on the old Dutch East Indies.

It is not about Chungking that America and Britain are worrying in East Asia. Their anxiety is occasioned by the thought that if Japan which has strengthened its military position in East Asia is left to itself at a time when in Europe Germany is rapidly bolstering its defense, it will become so strong as to get out of control. It is manifest that as the anti-Axis camp keeps on struggling, the decisive nature of the present phase of the war situation in East Asia will become more pronounced. But the fact remains that America and Britain are not prepared for a decisive counter-offensive in East Asia, neither have they the power for carrying out these operations.

INTERNAL FRICTION HITS BRITISH LABOR

Trade Union, Government Hurl Brick-Bat Anent Truancy Of Aviation Workers

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—The general truancy in British war industries, particularly the aviation industry, is seriously affecting Britain's war production, it is revealed here today.

A secret meeting, which was requested by the Trade Union Congress to discuss the cause of absenteeism, will be held in London, according to a report from the British capitol. It is further revealed that representatives of the Trade Union, labor leaders, industrial and Government representatives and air officers will attend the meeting.

Sir Stafford Cripps, Minister of Aircraft Production, representing the Government, will address the conference which has been necessitated by the difference of opinion between the Government and laborers. The Government holds the view, as expressed by Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, that more working power is necessary while the average worker holds the opposite view.

It is said that the Air Ministry worked overtime preparing answers to possible questions expected from the Trade Union leaders and labor representatives.

Claims Production Higher

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—With much fanfare, the United States War Production Board announced today that arms production in August was four per cent greater than that of the preceding month, showing the greatest increase since April.

The production situation as revealed by the proud announcement of the Board was as follows:

Regarding aircraft, 7,612 were produced, an increase in number of three per cent over that of July, and in weight of seven per cent. The rate of increase in weight was greater because the production of heavy bombers was 11 per cent greater than that in July. Fighter plane production went up five per cent but as a whole the production of aircraft has not yet caught up to the schedule. The reason for the schedule lag lies in the shortage of labor.

Of naval craft, a new record was set with an increase of four per cent over its production in July. A one per cent increase was shown in the production of merchantmen.

Anent other arms, the production increase of mechanized firearms compared with that of July was 34 per cent; of anti-aircraft machine-cannon, four per cent; rifles and other infantry arms, five per cent; automobiles, 10 per cent; and wireless apparatus 30 per cent. The production of various combat cars declined six per cent, and that of ammunition declined one per cent.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW BILL FACES STRONG OBJECTION

P.I. Journal Says Drafting of Fathers Shows U.S. Losses Hard to Replace

Domei

MANILA, September 22.—"'Dictator' Roosevelt's new bill calling every American father to the colors, will face a vigorous objection in Congress," predicted Taliba, a Tagalog daily, in an editorial today.

"Roosevelt's administration will probably have to use the emergency power of the executive order, since the United States Government must have some final measure to enable the Government to fill the tremendous loss suffered by American armed forces—losses which the United States finds hard to replace, notwithstanding the fact that she has already called every qualified citizen to military service with the present compulsory military service ruling," the paper said.

The reluctance of Americans to join the fighting forces illustrates clearly the distinct difference between war efforts of the Anglo-Americans and the Axis Powers, Taliba revealed.

In Japan and Germany, the peoples are united as one and devote their utmost endeavors to win their common war.

Japan is waging a holy war to liberate Oriental peoples who have suffered under the yoke of Anglo-American brutalities. "On the other hand, Roosevelt, a self-appointed dictator, who intends to run for the presidential fourth term, dragged the nation into a world war in order to grab the honor of being a world dictator," the journal declared.

Malai Wasteland, Plantations Are Used As Vegetable Farms

Domei

SHONAN, September 22.—Rubber and coconut plantations as well as swamps and wasteland at Wayang Satu and Geyland Serai, formerly mosquito breeding areas, have now been converted into healthy vegetable gardens providing the public with abundant fresh foodstuffs such as tapioca, sweet potatoes, maize and others. The reclamation of wasteland is not only contributing to the attainment of local self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, but is also providing employment for a number of Malais who have now become useful farmers and are serving the country's need.

Chungking Journal Upbraids Optimism

(Continued from Page 1)

Pacific and the Eastern Front, have not yet received any fatal blow. Accordingly, we must sound a vigorous warning against taking an optimistic view of the war.

"A survey of the world situation shows that relations between the Anglo-American camp and the Soviet Union since the Quebec Conference have become quite delicate and complicated and in the disposal of the European Continent for the future there is an utter variance of opinion between them. The atmosphere among the three nations is not as it should be.

"For China's part, she must first of all establish a credo of self-reliance and independence. Our victory should be won by ourselves and we must not judge the victory of the anti-Axis camp as our own victory.

"Various difficulties stand in our path and the danger to us has not yet been liquidated. If we are to win through, we must appraise the past coolly, criticize the current war situation objectively and secure strong internal unity in spite of all obstacles."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

get more men that the Government has decided to mobilize women. It has an intention of using women in industries directly connected with the war in the future. As for housewives it is hoped by the Government that they will find time to be employed outside the family.

MANCHOUKUO SOLVES LAND LEASE ISSUES

62,913 Claims Given Validity After Seven Years Work on Complicated Cases

Domei

HSINKING, September 21.—The successful untangling of the vexatious land and lease problems was announced by the Manchoukuo Government today at ceremonies held at the State Council building marking completion of the work.

It is pointed out that through the diligent efforts of the authorities concerned after seven years—the adjustment work was started on September 21, 1937—the stupendous task was completed.

The work, it is understood, was highly complicated because of duplications of deeds and leases to same pieces of land, the remote location of some claims, the obscurity of some cases, and hampering factors.

It was further revealed that within one year after the announcement that the adjustment of land and lease would be carried out the authorities were swamped by 7,500 petitions from individuals and juridical persons involving 68,785 claims.

Those holding the largest number of claims included the Manchuria Development Company with 30,296 leases, the Manchuria Chosen Development Company with 5,750 leases and the South Manchuria Railway Company with 3,420 deeds.

It was announced that of the total number of claims examined, 62,913 were granted full title deeds and their validity recognized. The remainder of the claims were rejected.

Reich Shells English Coast

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—German long-range guns in Calais, France, suddenly opened fire on the coastal districts of the British mainland tonight and continued their bombardment for approximately 30 minutes, British military authorities announced tonight, according to a London report.

Nation to Observe Holiday

Today is the midday of the Autumnal Equinoctial Week and the entire country will observe this national holiday. A solemn Shinto festival in memory of the Imperial ancestors will be performed at the Imperial Palace this morning.

Mountbatten Post Chafes MacArthur

(Continued from Page 1)

enemy possession."

"Island-hopping with extravagant losses and slow progress—some reports indicating that victory will be postponed as late as 1949—is not my idea how to end the war soon and cheaply as possible. New conditions required new solutions and new weapons require maximum application for new and imaginable methods."

"Wars are never won by thinking of reverses suffered in the past. I have no personal military ambitions whatsoever and am perfectly content in any such role as may be prescribed to me."

After issuing the statement, MacArthur, by way of amplifying his remarks, said that he thought Australia a better base for attacking Japan than from Hawaii or the Aleutians. Thus, it is seen that he is insisting on Australia and the Southwestern Pacific as the principal route of the counter-offensive on Japan and that he unmistakably intends to assume the supreme command of the operations against Greater East Asia.

Another Fuss Seen

This is considered in well-informed circles in Buenos Aires as a preliminary indication that another contest over command will arise between the United States and Britain.

On the previous occasion, Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, Commander of the British Army in the Middle East, was to have been the commander-in-chief of the Anglo-American landing forces in North Africa but Washington pushed him aside in favor of its own Major-General Dwight D. Eisenhower, a man of comparatively low rank.

MacArthur is also dissatisfied that he had been all but disregarded and unconsulted during the Quebec Conference, while Admiral Louis Mountbatten, his present rival, was constantly present at the conference and participated in the higher strategic planning of the anti-Axis nations. It is rumored that MacArthur, in view of these various ominous indications, interprets the attitude of the Anglo-American High Command as suggestive of non-confidence in his capacity as the supreme commander of the campaign against Japan.

MacArthur's statement naturally created much stir in Washington political circles but Government quarters remained silent on the matter. Already various rumors have been heard in Congress circles. Senator Thomas T. Connally, of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, is reported to have remarked: "MacArthur probably doesn't want to be bossed around by anybody in the Southwestern Pacific." Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat of Colorado, on the other hand, supported MacArthur and observed: "It is certain that MacArthur is much annoyed over the appointment of Mountbatten to the command of the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia. For my part, I think that the new duties given Mountbatten should have gone to MacArthur. At any rate, I find MacArthur's attitude in making a straight-forward statement of his feelings a splendid one."

ASIATIC VICTORY SURE, INDONESIANS CONTEND

Islanders Anxious to Take Up Arms in Defense of Their Fatherland

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 21.—The conviction of the Indonesian people in the final victory of the Asiatics will never be shaken, the Sinar Matahari editorially asserted here today.

This conviction, the paper stated, is based on the following two points:

1. The people are conscious that this war is a sacred struggle being waged to liberate the Asiatics from the imperialistic exploitations of the Western Powers, and to construct a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia.

2. The spirit of self-sacrifice on the part of the Asiatics for the defense of their fatherland is far more vigorous than the Anglo-Saxons' as clearly shown by the huge pile of petitions to the authorities to form an Indonesian defense corps.

The recent revival of the martial spirit of the Indonesians, the editorial observed, has a momentous meaning at the present stage of hostilities.

Wangyehmiao Named Hsingan

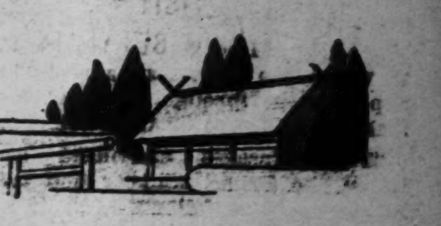
Domei

WANGYEHMIAO, September 23.—The name of this city will be changed to Hsingan simultaneously with the formal inauguration of the Hsingan Provincial Government on October 1, 1943, it was officially announced today. The city will become the seat of the new provincial government.

NUMEROUS ELECTRIC RAILWAY LINES RADIATE IN ALL DIRECTIONS FROM THE CITY OF OSAKA AS A PIVOTAL POINT.

HANSHIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
(Hanshin Densha)

KOSHIEN ATHLETIC GROUNDS (Baseball, Tennis, Swimming, Boxing, etc.); Mt. ROKKO and Mt. MAYA, ideal recreation spots in Kansai.



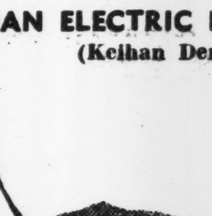
HANSHIN EXPRESS ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
(Hankyu Densha)

TAKARAZUKA, New Spa, Girls' Opera, Amusement Park, Zoo, etc., Popular among the Kansaiites; MINO-O PARK for Maple viewing and Hiking; NISHINO-MIYA ATHLETIC FIELDS (Baseball, Football, Track and Aviation Training Fields).

KANSAI EXPRESS ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
(Kankyu Densha)

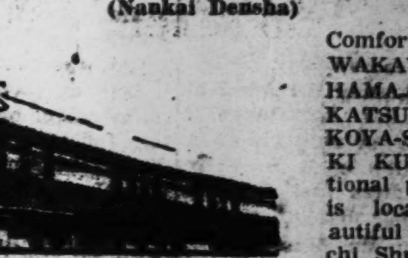
ISE GRAND SHRINE, KASHIHARA SHRINE, and ATSUTA SHRINE, the three most sacred places in Nippon. Mt. YOSHINO, one of the best places for Cherry Blossom Viewing, a Historical Spot.

KEIHAN ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
(Keihan Densha)

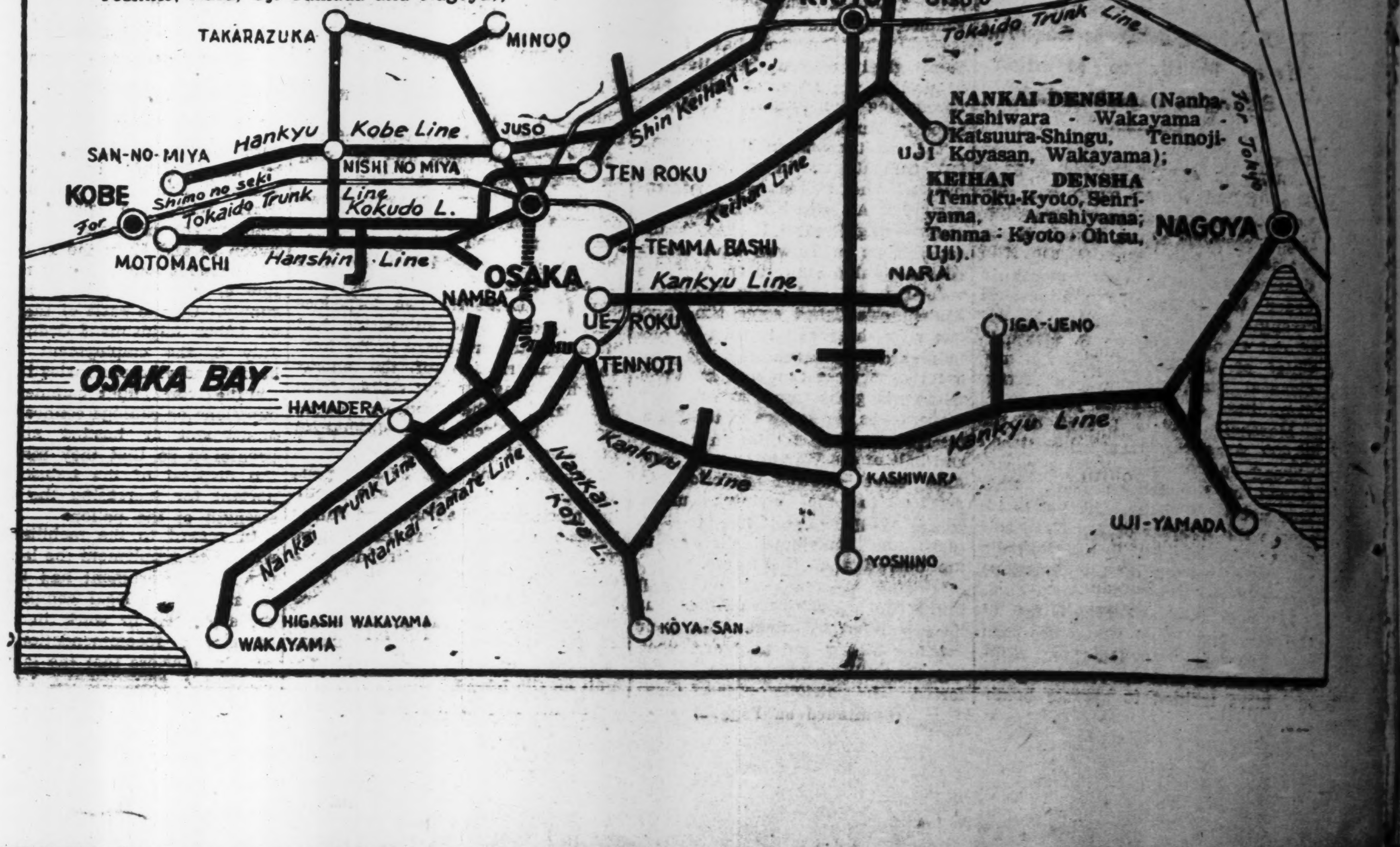


A Shortcut to Kyoto, the ancient capital of Nippon. Along the lines are ARASHIYAMA, IWASHIMIZU HACHIMAN SHRINE, MOMOYAMA IMPERIAL MAUSOLEUMS, Mt. HIYEI and LAKE BIWA, and many other noted spots to visit. Connected with the HANKYU LINE at Juso.

NANKAI ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.
(Nankai Densha)



Comfortable trip to WAKAYAMA, SHIRAHAMA, YUZAKI SPA, KATSUURA SPA, Mt. KOYA-SAN and NANKI KUMANO, a national park in which is located the beautiful Kumano Nachi Shrine.



VARGAS TO EXPAND EDUCATION SYSTEM

Tells School, College Heads Of Its Importance When P.I. Attains Freedom

Domei

MANILA, September 22.—"The educational system, envisioned by the Constitution of the future independent Philippines, enlists private as well as public education in the task of building a new nation worthy of the privileges and responsibilities of freedom," declared Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission in a speech before the opening session of a three-day conference of the heads of private schools and colleges in Manila held at the Normal School Auditorium.

"Desirous of disseminating as much as possible benefits of true education, our future Government pledges to establish and maintain a complete and adequate system of the national education and provide not only free public primary, but free public elementary instruction," Mr. Vargas added.

He stressed the necessity of furthering spiritual training in order to develop a strong moral character among youths as well as impressing people of "their duties and responsibilities as fellow citizens of one state, as fellow workers of one great undertaking and as brothers of one big family."

"If the new Government which we are about to establish is to promote general welfare and contribute to the creation of a world order based on liberty, moral and justice, it will be only as a result of our sincere, sustained and unflagging endeavors to do our part and more than our part in making it so," the Chairman declared.

The Director-General of the Japanese Military Administration in addressing the same gathering, said. "With the ratification of the Constitution of the future independent Philippines, the foundation of the new nation has been laid down on a firm basis."

Giving the criteria of education in the new Philippines, he said, "Stability, greatness and glory of the future Government, require that the education of youth be so conducted as to prepare to insure continued existence and virile participation of independent Philippines as an integral organic unit in the oriental family of nations on the basis of honor, equality, moral and justice."

NEDICH'S VISIT TO HITLER CONFIRMS SERB EQUALITY

Moment of Historical Importance—New Stage Begins in Life of Serbians

Special to the Nippon Times

BELGRADE, September 22.—A "new stage in the life of the Serbian people" runs the heading of an article in the paper Novo Vreme concerning General Nedich's visit to the Fuehrer's headquarters. The visit confirmed, the paper says, that the Serb people would enjoy equal rights in the new Europe. Henceforth, the Serb government would direct the life of the Serb people. The Serb people would be enabled to consolidate the conditions in the interior.

After a prospective reorganization the Serb armed forces would eventually be placed under the direct charge of General Nedich in order to meet the future national requirements. The moment was of historical importance, the paper declared, since the decision on the destiny of the nation was at stake.

STETTINIUS PLANS MORE AID

Finding Means of Shipping Supplies To Chungking, Soviets

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—Edward Stettinius, Jr., United States Lend-Lease Administrator, expressed his intention of investigating means of transporting supplies to Chungking and the Soviet Union from the Pacific Coast, in an address made in San Francisco today, it is reported from there.

Stettinius, who is now touring the munition plants in the Western States, explained that the storehouses in San Francisco are swelling with supplies, and in order to relieve the congested situation, necessary facilities are being constructed in the State of Washington.

Ramsey Appointment Ratified

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—The appointment of Rear-Admiral David Ramsey, as the Chief of the Aeronautics Bureau of the United States Navy Department, made by President Roosevelt, was ratified by the Senate today, says a report from Washington.

OUR HEROIC AIRMEN

Display Terrific Fighting Spirit and Self-Sacrificing Heroism in Engagement in Northern Skies With 18 Raiding Enemy Planes on September 12

By KENJIRO SHIBATA
Of the Army Press Corps

AT AN X X NORTHERN BASE.—This first-line base in the north is part of the sacred Imperial Land. The United States air force which received such a painful beating in its attack of August 12 again came attacking on September 12. I saw with my own eyes the terrific fighting spirit of the officers and men of our base force as the enemy came in a formation of six Consolidated B-24's and 12 North American B-25's.

Many episodes of self-sacrificing heroism and stirring valor have been imprinted in our memory, never to be forgotten, in this engagement in which 11 out of a marauding force of 18 planes were shot down; mobile anti-aircraft battery gunners who kept firing in the face of direct machine-gun fire from the enemy; Lieutenant Yokozaki who, in finding that he had exhausted his ammunition, dashed his plane against an enemy plane and went down together into the northern sea; Corporal Kikuchi who piloted his plane back to his base in safety even after receiving a fragment of an enemy shell in his breast and falling into an almost unconscious state; a fisherman who maneuvered his small boat through a screen of enemy machine-gun fire and captured the airmen of an enemy plane shot down in battle—all these men will live forever in the annals of war, whether living or dead in the flesh.

Exceptionally Fair Weather

It was a day of rare fair weather with the island clearly outlined against a clear sky. There was no wind and the sky had the transparent blue of a Japanese autumn. Only the lingering snow and the deep green of the foliage reminded one of the island's northern position.

So I said to a young officer of the anti-aircraft battery: "Nice, warm day today. Calm." He replied: "A nice air raid day, a rare calm." Then he added: "They came on the 12th of last month. Maybe they are coming today, too. . ." So saying he looked up at the Japanese fighters that were engaged in maneuvers. The time was a few minutes to 9 a.m. Suddenly a non-com who was peering into the observation instruments near-by shouted: "Air raid!"

The cry was relayed from place to place and the anti-aircraft guns began to bark in unison. "Six B-24's in formation. Direction center overhead X X. Altitude 5,000!" At once I flattened myself on the ground and looked up in the direction mentioned. The anti-aircraft barrage began to screen the heavens. Through the bursting shells I saw Consolidated B-24's cutting across the X X Strait toward X X. The barrage now covered the whole sky with expanding puffs of black smoke. The enemy planes changed their course. Along the outskirts of Mt. X X black smoke began to issue. The enemy had begun dropping explosives and incendiary bombs. Trees and grass began to smoke.

Fighters Pursue Enemy

Soon I saw our fighters dash in pursuit after the enemy bombers. The latter began to flee in panic. Anti-aircraft gunfire began to slacken. Then I counted more enemy planes flying low over the central hills of X X, three, six, nine . . . 12 in all. I saw them swooping down almost touching the water. The anti-aircraft guns went into action again. Huge pillars of water began to shoot up near the ships at anchor off the island.

The planes were not 50 meters above the water. They were North American B-25's. The anti-aircraft cannon and anti-aircraft machine-guns were firing almost horizontally. The enemy in panic broke formation and began fleeing while laying a barrage of machine-gun fire. I gave an involuntary cry as the second plane of the enemy burst into flames and plunged headlong into the sea. Then a third plane went down trailing black smoke.

The No. 3 plane also was trailing black smoke and falling. White smoke trailed out of the No. 5 plane as it went into a wobbly dive. It all happened within a moment. The remaining enemy planes suddenly turned tail and fled into the skies over Kamchatka. One of them could not make it and was forced down on the southern end of Kamchatka. After the forest of water-spouts had subsided, the ships were found to be still floating on the surface of the sea. It was all very much like a dream.

Fishing Boats Bombed

On the sea, besides the ships, were many small fishing boats. These boats too were of course bombed and machine-gunned. When the enemy No. 2 plane was shot down by anti-aircraft fire and plunged into the water, these fishermen, with magnificent courage, charged toward the floating enemy in spite of the fact that the other planes were still firing at them.

These brave fishermen took valuable things and prisoners from this plane which was fast going down deep into the sea. These prisoners were the first that the local forces in the north had gained.

I ran to a nearby airfield. The Japanese fighters were just coming back one after another. All the fighters had spent all their ammunition. One by one the planes landed and the officers and men alighted. The welcoming ground crew men looked happy. My heart pounded. It was a wide, wide airfield.

I rushed over to where the commander stood. I walked near him with the intention of interviewing him but when I neared him I was jolted. With folded arms he was grimly looking up at the sky. His face was clouded. Suddenly I felt that a plane or some planes had not yet returned. Several members of the ground crew were also standing silently by. Some time passed. .

Damaged Plane Returns

Something was happening so I looked up and saw a plane coming back wobbling its wings. I could imagine the pilot doing his utmost trying to reach the field. The damaged plane gradually approached the field. Then another plane came from the opposite direction; this one was flying perfectly. Probably it had gone far in pursuit of the enemy.

Both planes started to land. The damaged plane started landing on the same runway from the opposite direction, an act against regulations. Warning shouts went up all around us. Just as the two planes on the same runway were about to smack into one another in a head-on crash, the undamaged plane swerved and avoided a collision. The damaged plane was Corporal Kikuchi's.

Following Lieutenant Koshiji, Corporal Kishiji Kikuchi staggered out of his plane. Corporal Kikuchi's chest was soaking wet with blood. As he came off his plane the Corporal lurched to one side and almost fell but catching sight of the commander running toward him pulled himself together and saluted.

"Hokoku! . . . . Report!", he said clearly, "shot down one North American B-25. Corporal Kikuchi has no excuse to offer for having damaged his plane and for having landed against regulations!" Saying this much Corporal Kikuchi fell down in a heap. He had been shot in the chest by a pom-pom gun and though almost unconscious had brought his plane back over a long distance to base. He was a former Boy Airman and was 22 years old.

Yokozaki's Heroism Confirmed

Lieutenant Jiro Yokozaki's self-blasting crash into an enemy plane was confirmed by his comrade Lieutenant Koshiji. Over the seas Lieutenants Yokozaki and Koshiji had pursued a fleeing enemy Consolidated B-24 for 400 kilometers. Both were out of ammunition. In addition, Lieutenant Yokozaki's plane had sustained hits. Against the enemy fleeing skimming the sea Lieutenant Yokozaki dove from above and crashed into it.

Coming here and seeing and hearing these things I was moved tremendously. Lieutenant Iwase, who fought heroically in the last battle, and Lieutenant Yokozaki were both outstanding pilots of our air force and the shining stars of these formations, the Unit Commander grimly told me. I learned later that Corporal Kikuchi's life would be saved. Coming here to this base in Japan and seeing the will of the flyers not to let one enemy plane escape I felt still more secure in being protected by such fighting spirit.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

September 22

Yesterday the enemy again attacked in the Eastern Front with the focal points in the areas of Poltava, Roalavl and Smolensk. All his attempts at breaking through with strong forces were intercepted.

In the waters off the North-cape German fighter and destroyer formations together with the anti-aircraft fire from aboard the ships shot down 21 out of 38 attacking Soviet planes.

At the southern Italian front there was fighting of local character only. Slovenian rebels together with Italian Communists and groups of bands from the Croat area attempted to secure the power in the eastern part of Venezia, in Istria and Slovenia. They tried to profit from Badoglio's treason.

The German troops, supported by National Fascist Units and by volunteer formations of the inhabitants, occupied the most important towns and traffic centers and are attacking the robbing and plundering insurgents.

In the Mediterranean area the Luftwaffe made repeated and successful attacks on airfields, marching columns and enemy positions, destroying two large motor torpedo-boats.

At Gibraltar our U-boats sank three enemy destroyers, torpedoed one strongly protected large refrigerator ship and destroyed one cargo schooner as well as one enemy plane. In the Thyrranean Sea our naval vessels destroyed a Badoglio steamer of 14,500 gross register tons which was about to join the enemy. They damaged another large ship as well as a minelayer and another small naval vessel of the enemy.

In the Aegean Sea a submarine chaser destroyed the former Greek submarine Katsonis which sailed in British service. A part of the crew was captured.

Last night fast German bombers attacked individual targets in southern England. In a free dogfight over the Atlantic a large British Sunderland plane was shot down.

Japanese Pioneer, Shipwrecked 30 Years Ago On New Guinea, Now Interpreter for Army

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 23.—Torakichi Nozaki, 51, who had lived among the native inhabitants in Buna, New Guinea, for the last 30 years was overjoyed when he was rescued by the Japanese Forces and given kind treatment. Ever since then he has been aiding the Japanese Forces by acting as a guide and interpreter. The episode of the pioneer-adventurer was revealed by Sub-Lieutenant Shin Ichimura who was wounded in action and was sent back to the X X base.

Mr. Nozaki was born in Miye Prefecture. Over 30 years ago when he was still a youth of 18 with great ambitions, he went aboard a ship bound for Australia. On the way, the ship met disaster in a fierce storm and was wrecked. After drifting on the sea for several days, he was cast upon the shores of New Guinea to become deserted in a totally strange world. Everything was so unfamiliar and strange to him that he was completely bewildered. There was no one to talk to, or no means of returning home. Time and again he wanted to commit suicide, but his courage upheld him. Finally, he decided to start his life afresh in the strange land.

Many years of undescribable hardships and adversities followed, but Mr. Nozaki hoped that some day he would be able to return to his Fatherland alive. As time went on, he became more and more accustomed to the native inhabitants' mode of living, till finally his hair and complexion resembled those of the islanders. He became one of the leading men among the inhabitants.

Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the formidable Japanese Forces landed on New Guinea. The American and British residents of the island threatened the native inhabitants that they would be taken along with them to Port Moresby. But fortunately, Mr. Nozaki and his followers succeeded in slipping through the grip of the enemy and were met by the Japanese Forces. Though he could not speak a word of Japanese, tears streaked down his withered cheeks when he saw his countrymen. When he was asked if he were a Japanese, he simply nodded.

The Japanese soldiers could hardly believe their eyes, and they immediately took him along with them. He was treated warmly and given a bowl of hot "miso shiru" (soy-bean soup). The tasty soup reminded him of his Fatherland and his native village which filled him with happy memories. The Japanese language came back to him slowly and he started to speak broken Japanese. He had forgotten his own age, but he guessed it to be 51.

When the Japanese soldiers told him about the War of Greater East Asia and the successive achievements of the Japanese Forces, and about the vital importance of the landing of the Japanese Forces on New Guinea, it filled the old pioneer with happiness and burning enthusiasm.

At present he is a most handy man for the Japanese Forces. He is working day and night, as a guide and interpreter, or as a leader of the native people, and in this way is contributing his share in this war. His experience of the last 30 years is now being fully utilized in the service to his Fatherland.

CHURCHILL WAITED IN U.S. FOR THREE-POWER MEET

Both He and Roosevelt Anticipated to Bring About Conference With Stalin

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 22.—Concerning the reasons for Churchill's unusually long stay in Washington, it has now been learned from local circles that Churchill and Roosevelt had still hoped to bring about the Three Powers conference with Stalin.

To the first invitation Stalin had answered with his former excuses that he was busy directing the war operations. Finally, after having been urged time and again by Roosevelt and Churchill, Stalin had informed Washington that he did not see any reason for such a conference since both statemen had been informed of the Soviet territorial demands. The British had approved these demands, Stalin added, while the Americans had neither said yes nor no which he, Stalin, had taken also for a consent.

Since there were no further political problems to be settled, Stalin stated, a conference would be completely superfluous. As to the second front, the Americans had definitely promised the Soviets its establishment as early as the beginning of 1942 and he was still waiting for the fulfillment of this promise.

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Nippon Times

Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
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TOKYO OFFICE:
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TOKYO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1943

Shuki Koreisai

Today is Shuki Koreisai or the Festival of the Autumnal Equinox, one of the auspicious occasions on which His Majesty the Emperor personally worships the Imperial Ancestors at the sanctuaries of the Imperial Palace. This is also the day on which the Japanese people generally hold services for their ancestors in their respective families.

Veneration of ancestors is one of the prominent characteristics which distinguish the Japanese from other peoples, and in this beautiful trait the Imperial Household leads the nation. As Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress hold the memory of the Imperial Ancestors in the highest reverence, so do the Japanese people revere their forbears devoutly. In venerating their ancestors the Japanese people not only honor the merits of their departed spirits but strive to emulate them in the life of devotion which they led in their lifetime. No nation in the world boasts a Ruling House more benevolent and an ancestry deserving of higher honors than the Japanese people.

Needless to say, Japan is ruled by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal and her long history of more than 2,600 years is free from the slightest blot on her unique national polity. This fact naturally gives the entire nation cause for infinite pride and boundless joy. They ascribe all this to the great benevolence and wisdom with which the successive Emperors have ruled the country. Their minds at the same time turn gratefully to their own ancestors who, in their time, served the Emperor and the State most faithfully and meritoriously.

Japan has encountered many grave crises in her long history, but each time she has risen to the occasion to overcome them all, adding to her glory as well as her dignity. It is not necessary to go back to the time of Kublai Khan's unsuccessful invasion of this country in 1281 to recall a grave national crisis. The Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895 and the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 were alike grave national crises, on the issue of which Japan's fate was at stake. However, thanks chiefly to the Imperial Virtues and also due to the fervid loyalty and burning patriotism invariably displayed by the nation, a brilliant victory was won in each war, to no small surprise of the world.

The crisis confronting Japan at the present time is undoubtedly the most serious that this country has ever experienced, but there is no manner of doubt that it will be tided over as successfully. In the Imperial Rescript declaring war upon the United States and Britain are the following gracious words: "The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire." On the auspicious occasion of Shuki Koreisai today, the Imperial wishes herein expressed come home to the entire population of Japan with special force and their determination to answer the Imperial trust by all means is redoubled. The sacred land of Yamato is ever guarded by the hallowed spirits of the Imperial Ancestors, as the Imperial Rescript says, and there is no doubt that the Imperial prayers offered up today in worshipping them will be speedily answered. As for all the loyal subjects of Nippon, they are ready to give their all for the sake of their Emperor and country in order to defeat the enemy and to establish an enduring peace in East Asia. The thought uppermost in their minds today as they honor their ancestors is that they may prove themselves worthy of their ancestors by displaying the highest degree of loyalty and courage, thereby overcoming present obstacles as triumphantly as their ancestors surmounted the emergencies which confronted them in their time.

Japan's Reserve Strength

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's broadcast address to the nation Wednesday evening and the Government's announcement concerning the new measures for the readjustment of employment reveal what a tremendous reserve of unutilized manpower there still exists in Japan. That this nation has been able to wage a successful war of unprecedented magnitude for twenty-two months while allowing all this manpower to remain in unessential occupations attests to the unfathomed depth of its reservoir of reserve power. That this reserve manpower is now to be drawn into channels bearing directly on the prosecution of the war means that there will result a still further tremendous increase in the nation's fighting strength which can bring nothing but discomfiture to the enemy.

The measures which the Government now proposes are most logical and natural. The two most important measures provide for the limitation of the employment of men between the ages of 14 and 40 in such relatively unproductive peacetime occupations as hair dressing, hat checking, insurance canvassing, peddling and the like, and for their substitution by women workers. In addition the Government plans to simplify its administrative procedure to make possible a reduction of its employees. The men thus released are to be directed into essential war industries. Other miscellaneous measures provide for the suspension of the blanket exemptions from military service which the large student population had hitherto enjoyed, although even here technical students and certain other special categories are still to continue to enjoy exemption.

Unprecedented as these measures may appear for Japan which has been amazingly immune from the burdens normally associated with war, it can be seen that these measures are still exceedingly modest as compared with the measures already long in force in other countries. Whereas the Japanese measures provide only for the limitation of employment of men between 14 and 40 in obviously unessential activities, some enemy countries have long had compulsory registration and labor conscription of men up to the age of 60. Whereas the Japanese plans contemplate the recruiting of unmarried women up to the age of 25 to supplant the men in non-essential occupations, some enemy countries have long drafted both married and unmarried women up to 45 years of age for labor in their war industries, while extensive mobilization of women even in the armed forces as auxiliaries in such organizations as the Women's Army Corps is common among them. Whereas in Japan technical students and certain other classes are still exempt from military service, enemy countries are drafting even 18 year-old high school students into their armies. These contrasts emphasize anew the tremendous reserve of strength with which Japan is blessed.

These new measures for the tapping of hitherto untouched manpower resources, together with the strengthening of air defense precautions, the readjustment of various control organizations, and the augmentation of transportation and commodity distributing facilities promised by Prime Minister Tojo, will cause the power of Japan to grow more formidable than ever. The enemy which ignorantly counted on Japan's becoming quickly exhausted with the progress of the war must view with dismay the might of Japan which is becoming ever more unassailable as the war continues.

As the enemy leaders count the cost of the bloody sacrifices which their forces are being compelled to make in the Southwest Pacific and contemplate the years of still costlier sacrifices yet to come, as they parcel out their own dwindling manpower resources already so inadequate for their insatiable production needs, they must be appalled indeed by this latest evidence of Japan's consolidation of her inexhaustible fighting strength.

A Year Ago Today

September 24, 1942

Well-informed circles in the United States, discrediting their Government's optimistic announcements have expressed the opinion that Japan has attained a position in the South Pacific which is impregnable against almost any anti-Axis counter-offensive. Admitting that Japan has placed the Southwestern Pacific and the defenses of the strategic points in those areas immediately after their occupation, the same circles declared that it is almost next to impossible to recover the lost bases.

PEOPLE OF NEW BURMA UNITE TO SMASH ANGLO-U.S. POWERS

Burmans' Fierce Fight for Independence Reviewed— Ba Maw Most Popular Leader in Country

By KIYOSHI KABACHI
(From the Chuo Koron)

On August 1, 1943, Burma finally realized her complete independence. Should we assume the reign of King Anawrahta the first stage and the era of King Alaungpaya the second stage we could term the attainment of independence by Burma the third stage.

For several years after entire Burma was placed under British rule, guerilla warfare was undertaken by unsatisfied armed Burmese against the British-Indian force stationed at various places. However, simultaneously with the restoration of orderly peace and development of lower Burma, Burmese farmers began to move to lower Burma. A prosperous period then ensued with land value and the price of unhulled rice zooming upward.

This development of lower Burma, which later produced about 50 per cent of the world's rice supply, was to affect the labor and investment movements of the Indians who had migrated to Burma under the encouragement of the British-Indian Government.

Indians Migrate to Burma

Due to geographical propinquity Burma had continued economic as well as cultural relations with India from ancient times and a large number of Indian people have migrated to Burma to engage in various enterprises. But since the time Burma became a part of India the Indian people in Burma increased rapidly in number and began to play an indispensable part in the economic life of Burma.

The Indian residents in Rangoon soon comprised over half of the population. Before the present war Rangoon was even termed the city of Indian people and Hindustani became the common language.

The Indian people, however, were only being carefully and deceptively maneuvered by the British Indian Government which in turn only intended to aggravate relations between the Burmese and the Indian people.

No major conflict arose as long as a boom prevailed in agriculture and no influential figure appeared among the Burmese governmental rank. But with the onslaught of the depression in 1907 a change was brought upon the economic conditions of the farmers.

Discontent Grows

Particularly, in Lower Burma which had been transformed into a colonized agricultural area, Burmese farmers with hardly any capital were forced to borrow at high interest rates from Indians who were engaged in the loan business. Unable to pay their debts the land owned by these Burmese farmers was soon in the hands of the creditors. Aside from those who were lucky to obtain new land to develop, the main portion of these Burmese farmers who lost their land were forced to become common laborers in order to make a living. Even in this field there was always a standing competitor—the vast lowly-paid manpower of India.

To cope with this depressing situation hardly any concrete measures were taken by the British Government. Some few emergency measures which included protection of small farmers as well as organizing of cooperative associations were encouraged by the British Government but these soon died down without any effective results.

In such conditions the world agricultural panic of 1930 overtook Burma which shook the very foundation of Burma's economic situation. With the chaotic plight of the Burmese farmers reaching highest pitch, the wrath of these farmers was first turned upon the Indians. A clash soon took place between Burmese and Indian laborers in May 1930 which was followed by a large-scale clash in the Irrawaddy area in the latter part of the year.

New Burma Movement

In this dispute the Burmese people with banners aloft demanding establishment of a new Burma, protection of Buddhism, achievement of freedom, undertook for the first time an organized anti-British movement.

This movement permeated Burma and the British-Indian forces after a half year of struggle was able to suppress the movement. However, this incident greatly influenced the Burmese people and young Burmese men of the intellectual class quickly formed the Dobama Asiayone (Burma Nationalist Association) whose activities later irritated the British.

Up to the present the anti-foreigner movement was mainly undertaken by the agricultural masses of the Burmese people due to stringent economic conditions. But later the movement was joined by the intellectual and priesthood classes and a movement for a new Burma came to be started by the "Freedom Bloc" which was composed of members of the Sinyetha faction headed by Dr. Ba Maw and the Dobama Asiayone composed of members of the Thakin Party.

Subsequently, the united efforts of the Burmese statesmen, the intellectual class and the masses supported a strong racial movement which caused tremendous vexation to the British authorities.

Role of U Ottama

The re-awakening of Asia following the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5) had deep repercussions in the Burmese people. Rallying around Priest U Ottama, Burmese priests started the "enlightening movement" of opening the eyes of the entire Burmese people to the new trend of the time.

Under the leadership of U Ottama the Burma Buddhist Young Men's Association was formed which influenced the Burmese people, especially the intellectual class in awakening Burmese nationalism. A book entitled "Japan" which was written by U Ottama after his visit to Japan also played an important part in the racial movement of Burma.

Corresponding with the reformation in the laws governing India which was brought about by the independence movement of the India National Congress Burma also underwent a change in her governmental system.

With the intensification of the racial movement in Burma, the Burmese Young Men's Buddhist Association became the main organ in the fight to achieve independence from Britain. A number of leaders were born from within the ranks of the association.

Movement Gains Ground

Simultaneously with the struggle for independence in India which was whipped up by the ramifications of the first World War, there was started in Burma a movement for self-Government under the supervision of the Young Men's Buddhist Association. The movement got under way in 1920 and in 1923 finally resulted in Burma achieving expanded political rights.

However, with the attainment of added political rights discord arose between Burmese statesmen who were divided into several factions. This only helped to serve Britain's ends and retarded the racial movement politically.

As a result of the agricultural panic that came later, the British authorities, acknowledging intensified anti-British movement, which was also being directed in the political field, immediately applied her favorite divide and rule policies. Burma was separated from India and Britain endeavored to suppress Burmese opposition and strengthen her hold on Burma.

At the general election which took place after this separation from India, the pro-British faction was defeated by a group composed of members who favored self-government. Among the latter group was Dr. Ba Maw.

Demand Self-Government

The first cabinet under Dr. Ba Maw, as well as the second and third, were for complete self-government but among the politicians political disputes still prevailed and there still remained a gap between the governmental participants and the multitude in the racial movement.

However, the anti-British movement was accelerated with the outbreak of the China affair. On the occassion of the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps to Rangoon, Dr. Ba Maw frankly voiced his opinion that Burma already had provided Britain with a twelvefold profit in exchange for what? Oppression and exploitation . . Aiding China was therefore, a matter beyond their scope.

Dr. Thein Maung, upon his return from a visit to Japan openly declared that as long as a constitution made by Britain existed in Burma the Burmese people would be unable to contribute to the welfare of civilization.

But with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the men in the Burmese government who were still unable to reach a complete understanding up to that time, now reconsidered their attitude. Relations were now cemented between the people and the Government with the establishment of a Freedom Bloc.

However, the British authorities quickly imprisoned Dr. Ba Maw, who had been appointed leader of that Bloc, together with other influential members of the Thakin Party.

On August 1, 1943, however, the Burmese people joyfully greeted its long awaited wish for complete independence and Burmese leaders who had fought for this objective for so many years in the past were now appointed to important offices.

With the attainment of independence the racial movement finally was consummated. Burma, henceforth, will play an indispensable role in the establishment of a New East Asia.

The Way To Win The War

(By Our Political Commentator)

The two recent broadcasts made to the American nation by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull are, for all their difference in style, alike in their total lack of constructive content.

Mr. Hull, of course, was put on the spot when given the tough assignment of explaining America's present foreign policy to the nation in an attempt to still the unceasing clamor for clarification of America's war aims, and to allay what Mr. Hull terms "the profound concern of our peoples" over the irreconciliability of these as yet undefined purposes, with those, similarly undefined, of the other major Axis Powers, each patently far more intend on its own private objectives than in lending itself to America's occult schemes.

His prolix effort has been subjected to a merciless barrage of criticism at home and abroad, as "antiquated," "puerile," "insignificant," etc., but, since the very nature of America's ultimate war aims absolutely precludes their clarification, it is difficult to see what the unfortunate Secretary of State could have done than surround his determination not to shed any light on the subject, with platitudes so tedious they might have been uttered by a talking machine.

Hull's Studied Vagueness

While Mr. Roosevelt in his tirade was able to indulge in his favorite hymn of hate to hide his inability to define his war aims, Mr. Hull took refuge in that studied vagueness complained of by Walter Lippmann and others, and covered his lack of precision as to America's real aims and lack of constructive foreign policy with a hodge-podge of all the ingredients of all the time-worn formulae of American propagandists. He even drags in the usual froth about freedom for all nations. By continuing with the foreboding statement that nations who do not play the international game according to American dictates must be subject to coercion by the use of military force by those that do, he also again makes it super-abundantly clear that "freedom" in American diplomatic verbiage has no relation to the word as defined in any dictionary or as understood in the hearts of men.

The inevitable copious flattery of friend and hireling, particularly of Moscow and Chungking whose aid America so badly needs, also liberally interlarded his speech. In spite of all the unctuous words with which he soft-soaps his allies and satellites, however, when Mr. Hull tried to point out some "area of common interest," as he calls it where the aims of the anti-Axis nations converge, he was driven to admit openly the divergence of views between them. His actual words were "Obviously between friendly nations differences arise as regards their respective aims and the means of attaining them."

This divergence of views he revealed ever more clearly by implication when, in the course of a more than hour-long speech of some thirty to forty thousand words, all Mr. Hull could produce in his effort to establish a common objective was that "Winning the War" is the present paramount anti-Axis war aim and mutual interest. Indeed the difficulty America's leaders meet in thinking up any plausible avowable war aimes is revealed with greater clarity in this parrot-like repetition by the usually nimble-minded Mr. Hull of the identical words used by Mr. Churchill when placed in a similar quandary by British parliamentarians, words, moreover which serve to indicate that their countries are fighting the war for war's sake is savage unbridled, motiveless love of conquest.

Defeat Is Foregone Conclusion

No country, of course, ever fought a war with the aim of losing it, but if winning the war is the sole area of common interest in which the otherwise Disunited Nations are united, as Mr. Hull's failure to mention any other plainly implies, then their defeat is a foregone conclusion. No group so at odds with itself can stand for long against the combined might of the firmly united Axis, inspired with the uplifting conviction, to tide them over any temporary reverses, that this war must and shall be won, not for war's sake, but that they and their unborn generations, their own countries and their neighboring states may be free for ever from Anglo-American interference and restraint.

The Axis knoks exactly what the glorious common aim of its crusade is. It will not lay down its arms until that new order in Asia and Europe is established which will permit peaceful harmonious cooperation between the different regions of the world on a basis of true equality, and check the aggressive ambitions of the anti-Axis Powers to place the whole world in thrall.

The Americans who are forced to fight and die without being told why, kept in obscurity as to America's real war aims can never be a match for those fighting for ideals transcending life and death.

LABOR STRIKES IN U.S. INCREASE; LEWIS-F.D.R. RELATIONS BITTER

Head of United Mine Workers Wields Enormous Power —Rising Cost of Living Worries Laborers

By KENJI KAWANO
(From the Taiheiyo)

In the Anglo-American countries, strikes and other forms of labor disputes seem to be commonly associated with war. This is especially true in America where these labor disputes are one of the biggest factors hindering America's present war effort.

During the first World War, America had more than 8,000 separate cases of strikes in the two-year period of 1917 to 1918. But this was dwarfed by the number of strikes reported in 1941, the year which saw the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Ever since the outbreak of the European war in 1939, the number of labor disputes in American increased gradually, and reached a climax in 1941.

The ugly American labor situation will be clarified if past events are studied. Immediately after the fall of France in June, 1940, America at once embarked on a gigantic defense program. It was in July of 1940 that America entered into the construction of her two-ocean navy.

Lend-Lease Act Passed

In March of 1941, during the dark days of Britain, both houses of the American Congress passed the Lend-Lease Act, which aimed to give direct military aid to Britain and her allies. Under this Act, President Roosevelt was vested with an almost absolute power in directing the Lend-Lease aid to designated countries.

Ironically enough, labor disputes blustered forward with the sudden boom in the war industries. The climax reached in 1941 surpassed by far the number of strikes and other forms of labor disputes ever seen in the American labor history.

President Roosevelt assumed office for the first time as the President of the United States in March, 1933, in the midst of the unprecedented banking crisis in the entire world's financial history. A few days later President Roosevelt declared a bank holiday, and thereafter formulated his so-called New Deal policies with which he hoped to stabilize his country's economic and social upheaval.

Collective Bargaining Recognized

Towards labor which was rapidly gaining in strength through powerful unions, President Roosevelt, under his policies for domestic reform, recognized labor's right for collective bargaining with the employers to settle any dispute arising out of employment. With this policy toward labor, President Roosevelt had enjoyed its goodwill.

However, such labor repose was only momentary. The year 1937 was a turning point in the policy of the Roosevelt administration from its first priority on domestic reforms to foreign affairs. With this change in Roosevelt's policy labor agitations began to grow in number.

As Washington entangled itself deeper in international affairs, more stress was laid on defense preparations. This continued until the outbreak of the war in Europe, and then came the unprecedented war preparations. This was followed by the passing of the Lend-Lease Act and the shipment of war materials to the anti-Axis. And, as America assumed the position of being the arsenal of democracy, the number of strikes in American war industries increased at a geometric rate of progression.

After the enactment of the Lend-Lease program, it became evident that Roosevelt's policy would eventually lead America into war. The leaders of the American labor movement then began to fear that in the event of a war, the President's powers would be extended infinitely for the prosecution of the war. Fearing such developments would infringe on the union's strength, they began to prepare to take measures against the inevitable inflation by demands for higher wages, better working conditions, and the right for collective bargaining. As their demands were refused, the unions called on the workers to strike.

Strikes Mount

Strikes were called both by the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O., the two largest labor unions in America. From about this time on, strikes became prevalent in the coal mining, shipbuilding, aircraft, automobile and other industries directly connected with the war.

Subsequently, the A.F. of L. and its affiliated unions began to take a compromising attitude towards the Roosevelt administration, but the C.I.O. led by Philip Murray and its affiliated unions, especially the one led by John L. Lewis, persisted with their stubborn demands.

The C.I.O. was originally a subsidiary union of the A.F. of L and was established in 1935. But in November, 1936, it became an independent organization, and within a few years, the C.I.O. was to become one of the most powerful labor unions in America.

The success of the C.I.O. in such a short time was due to a large extent to the able leadership of its president, John L. Lewis. He was at first on very friendly terms with President Roosevelt, but as the C.I.O. gained in prominence, the relations between the two drifted farther and farther away, and today, they are arch enemies. Lewis brought about the organization of the C.I.O. with his unyielding policy in participation in industrial matters, and the complete unionization of the unskilled workers in the automobile and steel industries, which are regarded as the core of America's capitalistic system.

Coal Miners Union Strong

The most powerful individual union today under the wing of the C.I.O., from the standpoint of number of members and its financial position, is undoubtedly the United Mine Workers of America. Its present leader is John L. Lewis, who won much fame in organizing the C.I.O. as its first president.

During the 1936 presidential election, Lewis unreservedly supported Roosevelt. But in the 1940 election, Lewis switched his support to Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate. The relations between Roosevelt and Lewis were so bitter during this presidential election that Lewis threatened to resign from the C.I.O. if Roosevelt was re-elected for his third term.

Therefore, following Roosevelt's re-election, Lewis resigned his post from the C.I.O. and as his successor, Philip Murray, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, was named. Hence, following his defeat, Lewis became more and more anti-Roosevelt.

Thereafter, Roosevelt utterly disregarded Lewis. Instead, he sought the cooperation of the presidents of the C.I.O. and the A.F. of L. in conjunction with carrying out his defense program.

Pursuant to the President's request, William Green of the A.F. of L. clarified his attitude in supporting the Roosevelt administration. However, Philip Murray of the C.I.O., though reluctantly yielding to the demands of President Roosevelt, still showed some signs of recalcitrance. As time went along, however, Murray gradually submitted himself to President Roosevelt. But, with each compromise manifested by Murray toward Roosevelt, Lewis' anti-Roosevelt attitude was embittered correspondingly.

One of the biggest strikes during the year of 1941 involved the walkout by the miners from the entire southern Appalachion coal districts on the East Coast. The strike involved hundreds of thousands of miners over a considerable period of time, and although the miners won on the wage issue, they were not able to gain all their demands. As the strike was the biggest in size in 1941, its effect on the nation's iron and steel industry was incalculably great.

Another Strike Held

Another strike equally big in proportion was staged during the same year by the C.I.O. at the steel manufacturing plants in Milwaukee. The company affected by the strike carried $48,000,000, worth of government order. The strike also affected the 30 subsidiary factories operated by the company.

This strike in Milwaukee alone is said to have hampered production in one way or another about one-third of the total American munitions factories. This was due to the fact that the company affected by the C.I.O. strike the Milwaukee had been engaged in the manufacture of some special type steel needed by the munitions factories in America.

The above strike was further complicated when the Congressional Dies Committee investigating the strike charged that it had been instigated by Communist elements within the C.I.O. This open allegation resulted in heated controversy, and President Roosevelt was forced to intervene.

Such was the labor situation when America entered the War of Greater East Asia on December 8, 1941.

Immediately after the outbreak of the War in the Pacific, President Roosevelt turned to the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O. and requested labor's cooperation for the duration of the war. Of Green and Murray, Roosevelt asked that they pledge that their unions will not resort to strikes in wartime to settle labor disputes. To this end, Roosevelt set up the War Labor Board, to which all labor disputes are to be referred. Murray, however, made his pledge on the condition that union demands are considered by the government in good faith.

Although the labor front was all quiet during 1942, turning into 1943, it again became one of the sore spots in America's home front. With an effect of epidemic, labor disputes and strikes mushroomed throughout the country, affecting her vital war industry.